

HAN

disipates those apprehensions which hang on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison*.
Shining landscapes, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to hang upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison's Spectator*.
12. To rest.
Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Two women, the babes hanging at their breasts, were cast headlong from the wall. *2 Mac. vi. 10*.
13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.
Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deut.*
14. To be delayed; to linger.
A noble stroke he lifted,
Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents hung,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinished on her tongue. *Dryden*.
15. To be dependant on.
Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes favours. *Shakespeare*.
Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whose just sceptre hangs Europa's scale. *Prior*.
16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.
Though wond'ring senates hung on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope's Epistles*.
17. To have a sleep declivity.
Sufflex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of hanging grounds. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
18. To be executed by the halter.
The court forsakes him, and fir Balaam hangs. *Pope*.
19. To decline; to tend down.
His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung,
Prest'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope*.
HANG'ER. *n. f.* [from hang.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot hangers.
HANG'ER. *n. f.* [from hang.] A short broad sword.
HANG'ER-ON. *n. f.* [from hang.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.
If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbræ, or hangers-on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest hangers-on. *L'Estrange*.
He is a perpetual hanger-on, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift*.
HANG'ING. *n. f.* [from hang.] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.
A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow hangings; nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
Like rich hangings in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the hangings were held up. *Clarendon*.
Now purple hangings cloath the palace walls,
And sumptuous feasts are made in splendid halls. *Dryden*.
Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient hangings. *Dryden's Dufrenoy*.
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior*.
HANG'ING. *participial adj.* [from hang.]
1. Foreboding death by the halter.
Surely, fir, a good favour you have; but that you have a hanging look.
What Ethiops lips he has!
How foul a snout, and what a hanging face! *Dryd. Juven.*
2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.
HANGMAN. *n. f.* [hang and man.] The publick executioner.
This monster fat like a hangman upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*
One cried, God bless us! and amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands:
Listening their fear, I could not say amen,
When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstrings, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare*.
Who makes that noise there? Who are you?
—Your friend, fir, the hangman: you must be so good, fir, to rise, and be put to death. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.
Men do not stand
In fo ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;
Nor are they vicars, but hangmen to fate. *Donne*.
I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the hangman is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. *Addison's Whig Examiner*.
HANK. *n. f.* [bank, Ilandick, a chain or coil of rope.]
1. A skein of thread.
2. A tye; a check; an influence. A low word.

HAP

Do we think we have the bank that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply? *Decay of Piety*.
To HAP'NER. *v. n.* [banken, Dutch.] To long importunately; to have an incessant wish.
And now the saints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowel bankings,
To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*
Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a banking after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant bankers after something else. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
Do't thou not banker after a greater liberty in some things? If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution. *Calamy*.
The wife is an old coquette, that is always banking after the diversions of the town. *Addison's Spectator*.
The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many bankings after its ancient liberty. *Addison on Italy*.
HAP'T, for has not, or have not.
That roguish leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ache: you hap't that simper about the mouth for nothing. *Addison*.
HAP. *n. f.* [hap, in Welsh, is misfortune.]
1. Chance; fortune.
Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like hap. *Hooker*.
Whether art it were, or heedless hap,
As through the flow'ring forest rash the sled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *F. 2.*
A fox had the hap to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Estr.*
2. That which happens by chance or fortune.
Curst be good haps, and curst be they that build
Their hopes on haps, and do not make despair
For all these certain blows the furest shield. *Sidney*.
To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see their example followed. *Hooker, b. iv.*
3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.
Soliman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Kneller*.
Nor feared the among the bands to stray
Of armed men; for often had the seen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:
Her life had full of haps and hazards been. *Fairfax, b. vi.*
HAP-HAZARD. *n. f.* Chance; accident.
The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by hap-hazard, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge sake. *Hooker, b. i. f. 7.*
We live at hap-hazard, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange*.
We take our principles at hap-hazard upon trust, and without ever having examined them; and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Locke*.
To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen.
It will be too late to gather provision from abroad, for the furnishing of ships or soldiers, which peradventure may need to be presently employed, and whose want may hap to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser on Ireland*.
Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd. *Shak. Othello*.
In destructions by deluge, the remnant which hap to be reserved are ignorant people. *Bacon*.
HAP'LY. *adv.* [from hap.]
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.
This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shakespeare*.
To warn
Us, haply too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Then haply yet your breast remains untouch'd,
Though that seems strange. *Rowe's Royal Convert*.
Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may haply labour under the like circumstances. *Swift on the Dissent in Athens and Rome*.
2. By chance; by accident.
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,
Him haply flum'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moores by his side. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
HAP'LESS. *adj.* [from hap.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

HAR

Hapless Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! *Shakespeare*.
Here hapless Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. *Dryden's Æn.*
Did his hapless passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus*.
To HAP'PEN. *v. n.* [from hap.]
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.
Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall happen. *Jf. xl. 22.*
Say not I have sinn'd, and what harm hath happen'd unto me. *Ecclus. v. 4.*
If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as if some unexpected thing had happen'd to thee. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
2. To light; to fall by chance.
I have happen'd on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Grawnt's Bills of Mortality*.
HAP'PLY. *adv.* [from happy.]
1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.
Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then happily in Padua. *Shakespeare*.
Prefer'd by conquest, happy o'erthrown,
Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller*.
Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end happily; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill. *Dryden*.
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.
Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope*.
3. In a state of felicity; as, he lives happily.
4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense happily is written erroneously for happy.
One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who happily may peruse these two treatises. *Digby*.
HAP'PINES. *n. f.* [from happy.]
1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.
Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it after an eminent sort the contentation of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection. *Hooker, b. i.*
Oh! happiness of sweet retir'd content,
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham*.
The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shews, that every one does not place his happiness in the same thing. *Locke*.
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.
Certain graces and happinesses, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham*.
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a happiness as well as care. *Pope on Criticism*.
HAP'PY. *adj.* [from hap; as lucky for luck.]
1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is satisfied.
At other end Uran did Strephon lend
Her happy making hand. *Sidney*.
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Beget you happiness, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, t' whose happy making fight alone,
When once our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton*.
Though the preference of imaginary good cannot make us happy, the absence of it may make us miserable. *Addison*.
2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.
Chymists have been more happy in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle*.
Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this happy thought. *Dryden*.
3. Addressful; ready.
One gentleman is happy at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift*.
HARANGUE. *n. f.* A piece of armour. *Spenser*.
HARANGUE. *n. f.* [harangue, French.] The original of the French word is much questioned: *Menage* thinks it a corruption of bearing, English; *Junius* imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *arare*, or *oratorum*, orator, or *aranger*, haranguer. A speech; a popular oration.
Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assembled, and harangues are heard; but soon
In factious opposition. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible harangues, against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift*.
A multitude of preachers neglect method in their harangues. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

HAR

To HARANGUE. *v. n.* [harangue, French.] To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.
HARANGUER. *n. f.* [from harangue.] An orator; a publick speaker: generally with some mixture of contempt.
To HARASS. *v. a.* [harasser, French, from harasser, a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange*.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneasiness.
These troops came to the army but the day before, harass'd with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon's War with Spain*.
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching,
And harass'd out with duty. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.
Nature oppress'd, and harass'd out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison's Cato*.
HARASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance.
The men of Judah, to prevent
The harass of their land, beset me round. *Milton's Agonist*.
HARBERGER. *n. f.* [harberger, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an harbour for those that follow.] A fore-runner; a precursor.
Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Sh. Macb.*
I'll be myself the harbinging, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak. Macb.*
Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,
Death's harbinging. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 13.*
And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening star,
Love's harbinging, appear'd. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*
Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is sent harbinging, who all
Invites. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*
As Ormond's harbinging to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden*.
HARBOUR. *n. f.* [harberge, French; herberg, Dutch; albergo, Italian.]
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.
For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryd. Fables*.
Doubly curs'd
Be all those easy fools who give it harbour. *Rowe's J. Shera*.
2. A port or haven for shipping.
Three of your argosies
Are richly come to harbour suddenly. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*
They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious hospitable harbour make. *Addison on Italy*.
3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and security.
To HARBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn; to take shelter.
This night let's harbour here in York. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
They are sent by me,
That they should harbour where their lord would be. *Shakespeare*.
Southwards they bent their flight,
And harbour'd in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they rose, and set up every fail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale. *Dryden*.
Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,
And servile flattery, that harbours oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *Phillips*.
To HARBOUR. *v. a.*
1. To entertain; to permit to reside.
My lady bids me tell you, that though the harbours you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders. *Shakespeare*.
Knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
Let not your gentle breast harbour one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe's Royal Convert*.
We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who harbours us in his declining condition, nay even in his last extremities. *Pope*.
How people, so greatly warm'd with a sense of liberty, should be capable of harbouring such weak superstition; and that so much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same breasts. *Pope*.
2. To shelter; to secure.
Harbour yourself this night in this castle, because the time requires it; and, in truth, this country is very dangerous for murdering thieves to trust a sleeping life among them. *Sidney*.
HARBOURAGE. *n. f.* [harbergage, Fr. from harbour.] Shelter; entertainment.
Let in us, your kings, whose labour'd spirits,
Forewearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakespeare's King John*.
HARBOURER. *n. f.* [from harbour.] One that entertains another.
HARBOURLESS. *adj.* [from harbour.] Without harbour; without lodging; without shelter.
HARBROUGH for harbour.